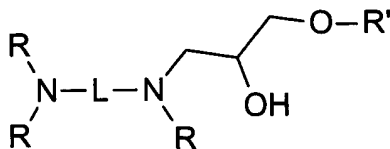


agricultural composition, or an acid gas scrubbing composition and manifests greater foaming in the absence of the foam controlling agent, wherein the foam controlling agent is an alkyl glycidyl ether-capped diamine foam control agent present in an amount effective for controlling foam and has the formula:



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where L is a linker group comprising a linear, branched, or cyclic alkyl group having from 2 to about 6 carbon atoms or an alkyl ether group having from about 4 to about 8 carbon atoms; R is independently selected from hydrogen or -CH₂CHOHCH₂OR'; and R' is an isobutyl group; the compound generating an initial foam height at least 30% less than a 0.1 wt% aqueous solution of dioctyl sodium sulfosuccinate (DOSS), when added at 0.1 wt% to the aqueous DOSS solution.

39. The composition of Claim 38 in which L is -CH₂CH₂- and R is independently selected from hydrogen or -CH₂CHOHCHO-CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₃.

40. The composition of Claim 38 in which L is -CH₂CH₂- and R is independently selected from hydrogen or -CH₂CHOHCHO-CH₂CH(CH₃)₂.

Remarks

Claims 1-37 are pending. Claims 1-19, 22, 29-34, and 37 were withdrawn subject to a restriction requirement, claim 36 was allowed, and claims 20, 21, 23-28, and 35 were rejected. Applicants have amended claims 20, 23, 24, 27, 28 and 35; have added new claims 38-40; and has not deleted any claims. Accordingly, claims 20, 21, 23-28, 35, 36 and 38-40 are presently being examined.

In view of the following response, Applicants respectfully request that the Examiner reconsider and withdraw the rejections made in the outstanding Office Action.

Support for the Amendments

Applicants have amended claims 20, 23, 24, 27, 28 and 35, and have added new claims 38-40, in order to more clearly describe and distinctly claim the subject matter of Applicants' aqueous composition comprising a foam controlling agent. Specifically, Applicants have incorporated the subject matter of claim 24, which the Examiner has not rejected over the art,

into amended claim 20 by deleting, in effect, the phrase "R is independently selected from hydrogen or -CH₂CHOHCH₂OR" and substituting therefor the phrase "R is -CH₂CHOHCH₂OR". Applicants have further amended claims 23 and 24 to revise the dependency thereof. Applicants have also amended claims 27 and 28 to conform the scope of the claims in accordance with the amendment to claim 20. Claim 35 has been amended to state more clearly that in addition to the alkyl glycidyl ether-capped diamine foam control agent, the aqueous acid gas scrubbing composition also contains another amine.

Applicants have also added independent claim 38, which claim recites "R' is an isobutyl group". Applicants have added new claims 39 and 40, which are counterparts of claims 27 and 28.

These amendments to the claims are fully supported in the specification as originally filed, and thus no new matter is introduced by these amendments in accordance with 35 U.S.C. §132. Accordingly, Applicants request entry of these amendments.

Restriction Requirement

Claims 1-37 are pending in the instant application. The Examiner states that claims 1-12 have been examined and claims 13-29 have been withdrawn as directed to non-elected inventions at this time. Applicants assume, however, that the Examiner means that claims 20-21, 23-28 and 35-36 have been examined and claims 1-19, 22, 29-34, and 37 have been withdrawn as directed to non-elected inventions. Applicants acknowledge that the Information Disclosure Statements (IDS) filed February 1, 2002, and March 12, 2002 have been entered. The Examiner has required restriction to one of the following inventions:

I. Claims 1-19, drawn to methods of controlling foam, classified in class 516, subclass 129.

II. Claims 20-35, drawn to aqueous compositions incorporating a foam control agent, classified in class 504, subclass 363.

III. Claims 36-37, drawn to a compound, classified in class 564, subclass 476.

The Examiner states that the inventions are distinct, each from the other on the basis that the Inventions of Group I and Group II are related as process of making and product made. The Examiner maintains that the inventions are distinct if either or both of the following can be shown: (1) that the process as claimed can be used to make other and materially different product or (2) that the product as claimed can be made by another and

materially different process. In the instant case the Examiner states that the process may be performed on compositions other than those claimed such as in pulp and paper compositions or any of the alternatively claimed aqueous coating, ink, agricultural, fountain solution, adhesive, varnish compositions of claims 29-34. More specifically, the Examiner argues that each of the different compositions set out in claims 29 to 34 would not be required to search the methods of controlling foam set forth in claims 1-19.

The Examiner states that the inventions of Group II and III are related as combination and subcombination and that inventions in this relationship are distinct if it can be shown that (1) the combination as claimed does not require the particulars of the subcombination as claimed for patentability, and (2) that the subcombination has utility by itself or in other combinations. In the instant case, the Examiner maintains that the combination does not require the particulars of the subcombination as claimed because the combination does not require ethylenediamine capped with 3- or 4-isobutyl glycidyl ethers or di(aminopropyl)diethylene glycol capped with 1- to 4-n-butyl glycidyl ethers. The Examiner argues that the subcombination has separate utility such as use as a coupling agent in emulsions and/or solvent in coating compositions.

The Examiner concludes that the inventions are distinct for the reasons given above and therefore restriction for examination purposes as indicated is proper.

Election of species

The Examiner states that the application contains claims directed to patentably distinct species, specifically claims 29-35 are directed to various aqueous compositions. The Examiner maintains that the various compositions are classified in different classification areas including class 504 for agricultural compositions, class 106 for coating compositions, class 106 for ink compositions, class 524 for adhesive compositions, etc. The Examiner has required Applicants to elect a single disclosed species for prosecution on the merits to which the claims shall be restricted if no generic claim is finally held to be allowable. The Examiner states that claims 1-28 are generic and advises Applicants that a reply to this requirement must include an identification of the species that is elected consonant with this requirement, and a listing of all claims readable thereon, including any claims subsequently added.

Upon reconsideration, the Examiner has included Group III, claims 36 and 37, into the composition claim Group II, claims 25-35, and will examine claims 36 and 37 to the extent they read on the elected species.

During a telephone conversation between the Examiner and Applicants' representative Michael Leach on January 9, 2003, a provisional election was made with traverse to prosecute the invention of Group II and the species of acid gas scrubbing composition and compounds of example 65 (EDA/4BGE), claims 20-21, 23-28 and 35-36. Applicants affirm this election in replying to this Office action. The Examiner has withdrawn claims 22, 29-34, and 37 as being drawn to a non-elected invention.

Rejection of Claims 20-21, 23-28, and 35 under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph.

The Examiner has rejected claims 20-21, 23-28, and 35 under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which Applicants regard as the invention. The Examiner states that claim 35 recites a gas scrubbing composition comprising in water 10 to 70 wt% of at least one amine and 1 to 500 ppm of the alkyl glycidyl ether-capped diamine foam control agent and that the claimed compositions are indefinite since the amine in 10 to 70 wt% and the alkyl glycidyl ether-capped diamine foam control agent are indistinct because the diamine foam control agent is an amine and it is unclear how much of the diamine foam control agent is attributed to the 10 to 70 wt% amine concentration and how much to the 1 to 500 ppm diamine foam control agent concentration. The Examiner also states that the proviso statement in the last three lines of claim 20 is confusing because it is unclear whether the initial foam height refers to the foam height of the waterborne composition and the industrial process having DOSS or the foam height in the 0.1 wt% aqueous DOSS solution. Applicants traverse, in part, the Examiner's rejection and Applicants' claims as amended obviate, in part, the Examiner's rejection.

With regard to the rejection of claim 35, Applicants have amended claim 35 to recite "an aqueous acid gas scrubbing composition comprising in water 1 to 500ppm of an alkyl glycidyl ether-capped diamine foam control agent and 10 to 70 wt% of a second amine". This amendment to the claims is supported in the specification at, for example, page 14, lines 22-25:

A typical acid gas scrubbing composition to which the foam control agent of the invention may be added would comprise in water 10 to 70 wt% of at least one amine, preferably an alkanolamine, as is well known in the art, and 1 to 500 ppm of an alkyl glycidyl ether-capped diamine foam control agent.

With regard to the rejection of claim 20, Applicants provide an acid gas scrubbing composition to which the alkyl glycidyl ether-capped diamine foam control agent compound

of the present invention may be added. Applicants state "the compound generating an initial foam height at least 30% less than a 0.1 wt% aqueous solution of dioctyl sodium sulfosuccinate (DOSS), when added at 0.1 wt% to the aqueous DOSS solution". Applicants submit that it is clear from the language in claim 20 that, for purposes of identifying suitable alkyl glycidyl ether-capped diamines for use in the claimed invention, the foam controlling property of the alkyl glycidyl ether-capped diamine is determined by comparing an aqueous solution that contains 0.1 wt% diamine and 0.1 wt% DOSS to the standard 0.1 wt% aqueous solution of DOSS. The foam controlling property of the alkyl glycidyl ether-capped diamine is not determined in the waterborne composition or industrial process. The language of claim 20 is supported in the specification at, for instance, examples 29-57, on page 18, line 18, to page 19, line 9.

Dioctyl sodium sulfosuccinate (DOSS) is a commonly used surfactant in waterborne compositions. DOSS is capable of forming stable foams when dissolved in water. The foam control characteristics of various foam control agents may be assessed by measuring the foam generated by a 0.1 wt% aqueous solution of DOSS and comparing this to the foam generated after the addition of foam control agent to a 0.1 wt% DOSS solution. The DOSS utilized in these measurements was an Aerosol OT 75% surfactant obtained from Cytec Industries. The foaming and foam stability of DOSS were measured using a procedure based upon ASTM D 1173 – 53 at ambient temperature, typically 23 °C. The foam control properties of the foam control agents prepared in Examples 1-28 were measured by adding 0.1 wt% foam control agent to 0.1 wt% DOSS in water, separating the resulting solution from any insoluble oil and using the aforementioned procedure to assess the reduction in foamability and foam stability.

In these tests, an aqueous solution of DOSS or the filtrate from the DOSS/foam control agent mixture is added from an elevated foam pipette to a foam receiver containing the same solution. The foam height is measured at the completion of the addition ("Initial Foam Height") and the time required for the foam to dissipate at the air-liquid interface ("Time to 0 Foam") is recorded. This test provides a comparison between the foaming characteristics of various aqueous compositions. (Underling added)

Accordingly, the Examiner's rejection of claims 20-21, 23-28, and 35 under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, should be withdrawn.

Rejection of Claims 20-21, 23,25, and 27-28 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being Anticipated by *Klimpel et al.*

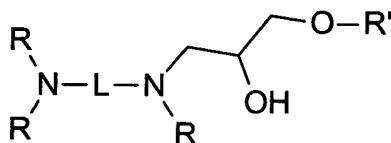
The Examiner has rejected claims 20-21, 23, 25, and 27-28 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by United States Patent no. 4,797,202 (*Klimpel et al.*) The Examiner states that *Klimpel et al.* (example 1) discloses compounds (Table 1) reading on those claimed

added at 50 ppm to a slurry of lime and copper ore having a pH of 11.5 in water. The Examiner argues that the composition reads on the claimed aqueous gas scrubbing compositions and that the compositions would have been expected to inherently function in the use as a scrubbing composition. The Examiner maintains that the aqueous lime composition of *Klimpel et al.* having a pH of 11.5 would have functioned as an acid gas scrubbing composition. The Examiner states that *Klimpel et al.* discloses the empirical structure of the instantly claimed compounds with the substituent R¹ being -C₄H₉ and since *Klimpel et al.* makes no distinction between the n-butyl and isobutyl substituents, the Examiner concludes that *Klimpel et al.* would encompass both the n-butyl and the isobutyl forms. Applicants' claims as amended obviate the Examiner's rejection.

In summary, Applicants have incorporated the subject matter of claim 24, which claim the Examiner has not rejected over the art, into amended independent claim 20. Specifically, Applicants have deleted the phrase "R is independently selected from hydrogen or -CH₂CHOHCH₂OR'" and substituted therefor the phrase "R is -CH₂CHOHCH₂OR'". Hence, Applicants' claims as amended are not obvious over *Klimpel et al.*

Applicants have also added independent claim 38, which claim recites that R' is an isobutyl group in the compounds of the invention. Table 1 in Applicants' specification (page 21) shows that, as defoaming agents, the compounds that contain R' as an isobutyl group (Examples 30-33) are superior to the compounds that contain R' as an n-butyl group (Examples 34-37). As the Examiner's asserts, *Klimpel et al.* makes no distinction between the n-butyl and isobutyl substituents. Hence, Applicants' new claims are not obvious over *Klimpel et al.*

Applicants' invention, as recited in the amended claims, is directed to an aqueous composition comprising a foam-controlling agent. The composition is a protective or decorative coating; an ink composition; an adhesive composition; an overprint varnish; a radiation cured coating, ink, overprint varnish, or adhesive composition; an agricultural composition, or an acid gas scrubbing composition and manifests greater foaming in the absence of the foam controlling agent. The foam controlling agent is an alkyl glycidyl ether-capped diamine foam control agent present in an amount effective for controlling foam and has the formula:



In one embodiment, L is a linker group comprising a linear, branched, or cyclic alkyl group having from 2 to about 6 carbon atoms or an alkyl ether group having from about 4 to about 8 carbon atoms; R is $-\text{CH}_2\text{CHOHCH}_2\text{OR}'$; and R' is an alkyl group having from about 4 to about 22 carbon atoms; the compound generating an initial foam height at least 30% less than a 0.1 wt% aqueous solution of dioctyl sodium sulfosuccinate (DOSS), when added at 0.1 wt% to the aqueous DOSS solution.

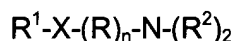
In another embodiment, L is a linker group comprising a linear, branched, or cyclic alkyl group having from 2 to about 6 carbon atoms or an alkyl ether group having from about 4 to about 8 carbon atoms; R is independently selected from hydrogen or $-\text{CH}_2\text{CHOHCH}_2\text{OR}'$; and R' is an isobutyl group; the compound generating an initial foam height at least 30% less than a 0.1 wt% aqueous solution of dioctyl sodium sulfosuccinate (DOSS), when added at 0.1 wt% to the aqueous DOSS solution.

Applicants' invention relates to the use of the reaction products of diamines and alkyl glycidyl ethers for controlling, i.e. reducing, preventing or eliminating, foam in waterborne compositions and industrial processes that otherwise manifest foaming. There are significant advantages associated with the use of these alkyl glycidyl ether-capped diamines as foam control agents in water-based compositions and processes. These advantages include: foam control agents which have low odor and color; foam control agents which contain 100 percent active ingredient and thus do not require carrier fluids, solvents or other additives and exhibit improved shelf stability; waterborne coatings and inks which have low volatile organic content, thus making these formulations environmentally favorable; foam control agents capable of reducing the dynamic surface tension of waterborne compositions; waterborne coatings, inks, adhesives and agricultural formulations which may be applied to a variety of substrates with excellent wetting of substrate surfaces including contaminated and low energy surfaces; a reduction in coating or printing defects such as orange peel and flow/leveling deficiencies in comparison to conventional foam control agents; waterborne compositions capable of high speed application and processing; and industrial processes which have no foam or greatly reduced amounts of problematic foam with a reduction in negative effects in down-stream applications.

Not all alkyl glycidyl ether-capped diamines are capable of significantly reducing or eliminating foam. Therefore, the correct combination of diamine and alkyl glycidyl ether and an optimum degree of adduction is essential for the reduction and/or elimination of foam. Thus, suitable alkyl glycidyl ether-capped diamines are those that generate an initial foam height at least 30% less than a 0.1 wt% aqueous solution of dioctyl sodium sulfosuccinate

(DOSS) when added at 0.1 wt% to the aqueous DOSS solution, as measured according to ASTM D 1173-53 at ambient temperature.

The *Klimpel et al.* reference discloses a method of recovering metal-containing sulfide minerals, sulfidized metal-containing oxide minerals, precious metal containing minerals, nickel-bearing oxide minerals or copper-bearing oxide minerals, from a metal ore. The method comprises subjecting the metal ore, in the form of an aqueous pulp, to a froth flotation process in the presence of a flotating amount of a flotation collector under conditions such that the metal-containing sulfide mineral, sulfidized metal-containing oxide mineral, precious metal containing mineral, nickel-bearing oxide mineral, or copper-bearing oxide mineral is recovered in the froth. The collector comprises a compound corresponding to the formula:



wherein $-(R)_n-$ is $-(C)_p(R')_2-(C)_m(R'')OH-$; each R' and R'' is independently hydrogen, methyl or ethyl; $p + m = n$; n is an integer from 1 to 6; m is independently 0 or 1, and p is an integer from 1 to 6 and each $-(C)_p(R')_2-$ and $-(C)_m(R'')OH-$ moiety of the $-(R)_n-$ group can occur in random sequence; R^1 is a C_{1-22} hydrocarbyl or a C_{1-22} substituted hydrocarbyl; one R^2 is hydrogen or a C_{1-22} hydrocarbyl and one R^2 is hydrogen, C_{1-22} hydrocarbyl or a C_{1-22} substituted hydrocarbyl; $-X-$ is $N(R^3)-$ or $-CONR^3$; R^3 is H or a C_{1-22} hydrocarbyl or a C_{1-22} substituted hydrocarbyl.

As set out above, Table 1 shows that, as defoaming agents, the compounds of the invention that contain R' as an isobutyl group are superior to the compounds that contain R' as an n-butyl group. Hence, Applicants' claims as amended are not obvious over *Klimpel et al.* Accordingly, the Examiner's rejection of claims 20-21, 23, 25, and 27-28 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by *Klimpel et al.* should be withdrawn.

Rejection of Claims 27 and 28 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being Obvious over *Klimpel et al.*

The Examiner has rejected claims 27 and 28 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over *Klimpel et al.* The Examiner states that to the extent that the *Klimpel et al.* differs from claims 27 or 28 in the use of either the n-butyl or the iso-butyl substituent, *Klimpel et al.* makes no distinction between the normal- and iso-substituents. The Examiner concludes that it would have been obvious to employ the structural isomers of the

compounds disclosed in *Klimpel et al.* with the expectation of substantially the same results. Applicants' claims as amended obviate the Examiner's rejections.

As set out above, Table 1 shows that, as defoaming agents, the compounds of the invention that contain R' as an isobutyl group are superior to the compounds that contain R' as an n-butyl group. Accordingly, the Examiner's rejection of claims 27 and 28 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being obvious over *Klimpel et al.* should be withdrawn.

Rejection of Claims 20-21, 23, and 25 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as Anticipated by or, in the Alternative, under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as Obvious over *Kao Corp*

The Examiner has rejected claims 20-21, 23, and 25 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as obvious over Japanese Patent 2001-107083 (*Kao Corp*). The Examiner states that *Kao Corp* (paragraph [003] *et seq*) discloses detergent compositions that utilize compounds corresponding to the disclosed Formula I, and that Formula I reads on the claimed formula when m = 1, n = 1, and R 1 has a carbon number of 4 to 22. The Examiner argues that *Kao Corp* differs from the claims in the exemplified use of the compounds as a defoamer. The Examiner states that *Kao Corp* (example 2, [0023], [0024], [0025]) exemplifies compounds corresponding to the instantly claimed values of R' = C8 alkyl group, and a degree of adduction of 1. The Examiner states that *Kao Corp* teaches utilizing the compounds reading on the instantly claimed formula. The Examiner concludes that one having ordinary skill would reasonably conclude the compounds would have the same or substantially the same properties as those exemplified and would utilize the *Kao Corp* compounds with a reasonable expectation of the same or similar properties. The Examiner maintains that the foam control properties in DOSS are interpreted as a physical property of the compounds and would have been expected to have been inherent to the compounds disclosed. The Examiner argues that the properties have not been shown to be distinct from the *Kao Corp* compounds since they are a hydrophobic base and would have been expected to react and/or interact with some of the foaming anionic surfactant making it more hydrophobic. Applicants' claims as amended obviate the Examiner's rejection.

The *Kao Corp* reference discloses a cleaning agent constituent having Formula (I), present in an amount of 0.1-10% along with 5-60% surfactant.



In Formula (I), R1 is hydrogen or a hydrocarbon group having 4-20 carbon atoms, and R2 is hydrogen, an alkyl group having 1-5 carbon atoms or hydroxy alkyl, or $-(CH_2CH_2NH)_mH$, wherein $m=1-10$ and n is a number of 1-5.

In summary, Applicants have incorporated the subject matter of claim 24, which claim the Examiner has not rejected over the art, into amended independent claim 20. Specifically, Applicants have deleted the phrase "R is independently selected from hydrogen or $-CH_2CHOHCH_2OR'$ " and substitute therefore the phrase "R is $-CH_2CHOHCH_2OR'$ ". Hence, Applicants' claims as amended are not anticipated under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) or, in the alternative, are not obvious under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over *Kao Corp.*

Applicants have also added independent claim 38, which claim recites that R' is an isobutyl group in the compounds of the invention. Table 1 shows that, as defoaming agents, the compounds that contain R' as an isobutyl group (Examples 30-33) are superior to the compounds that contain R' as an n-butyl group (Examples 34-37).

Accordingly, the Examiner's rejection of claims 20-21, 23, and 25 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as obvious over *Kao Corp.* should be withdrawn.

Allowable Subject Matter

The Examiner states that claims 24, 26, and 35 would be allowable if limited to the elected species, rewritten to overcome the rejection(s) under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, set forth in this Office action and to include all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

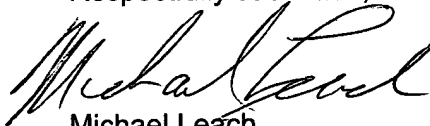
The Examiner has allowed claim 36 on the basis that the prior art does not disclose or fairly suggest the compounds set forth in claim 36 and does not disclose or fairly suggest the aqueous compositions directed to aqueous acid gas scrubbing compositions employing EDA/4BGE.

Conclusion

In view of the foregoing Amendment and Response, Applicants request reconsideration pursuant to 37 C.F.R. §112 and allowance of the claims pending in this application. Applicants request the Examiner to telephone the undersigned attorney should the Examiner have any questions or comments, which might be most expeditiously handled by a telephone conference. No fee is deemed necessary in connection with the filing of this Amendment

and Response. If any fee is required, however, authorization is hereby given to charge the amount of such fee to Deposit Account No. 01-0493.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Michael Leach", written in a cursive style.

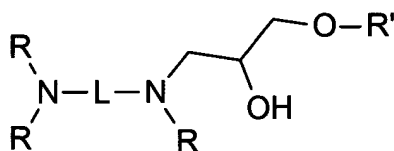
Michael Leach
Attorney for Applicants
Registration No. 27,349

7201 Hamilton Boulevard
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(610) 481-8519

In the claims:

Please amend the claims as follows (marked up version).

20. (amended) An aqueous composition comprising a foam controlling agent, which composition is a protective or decorative coating; an ink composition; an adhesive composition; an overprint varnish; a radiation cured coating, ink, overprint varnish, or adhesive composition; an agricultural composition, or an acid gas scrubbing composition and manifests greater foaming in the absence of the foam controlling agent, wherein the foam controlling agent is an alkyl glycidyl ether-capped diamine foam control agent present in an amount effective for controlling foam and has the formula:



where L is a linker group comprising a linear, branched, or cyclic alkyl group having from 2 to about 6 carbon atoms or an alkyl ether group having from about 4 to about 8 carbon atoms; R is [independently selected from hydrogen or] -CH₂CHOHCH₂OR'; and R' is an alkyl group having from about 4 to about 22 carbon atoms; the compound generating an initial foam height at least 30% less than a 0.1 wt% aqueous solution of dioctyl sodium sulfosuccinate (DOSS), when added at 0.1 wt% to the aqueous DOSS solution.

23. (amended) The composition of Claim [20] 38 in which R is hydrogen.

24. (amended) The composition of Claim [20] 38 in which R is -CH₂CHOHCH₂OR'.

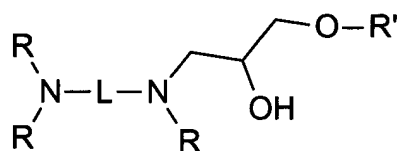
27. (amended) The composition of Claim 20 in which L is -CH₂CH₂-, R is [independently selected from hydrogen or] -CH₂CHOHCHO-CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₃, and R' is a butyl group.

28. (amended) The composition of Claim 20 in which L is -CH₂CH₂-, R is [independently selected from hydrogen or] -CH₂CHOHCHO-CH₂CH(CH₃)₂, and R' is an isobutyl group.

35. (amended) The composition of Claim 20 which is an aqueous acid gas scrubbing composition comprising in water [10 to 70 wt% of at least one amine and] 1 to 500ppm of an alkyl glycidyl ether-capped diamine foam control agent and 10 to 70 wt% of a second amine.

Please add the following new claims.

38. An aqueous composition comprising a foam controlling agent, which composition is a protective or decorative coating; an ink composition; an adhesive composition; an overprint varnish; a radiation cured coating, ink, overprint varnish, or adhesive composition; an agricultural composition, or an acid gas scrubbing composition and manifests greater foaming in the absence of the foam controlling agent, wherein the foam controlling agent is an alkyl glycidyl ether-capped diamine foam control agent present in an amount effective for controlling foam and has the formula:



where L is a linker group comprising a linear, branched, or cyclic alkyl group having from 2 to about 6 carbon atoms or an alkyl ether group having from about 4 to about 8 carbon atoms; R is independently selected from hydrogen or $-\text{CH}_2\text{CHOHCH}_2\text{OR}'$; and R' is an isobutyl group; the compound generating an initial foam height at least 30% less than a 0.1 wt% aqueous solution of dioctyl sodium sulfosuccinate (DOSS), when added at 0.1 wt% to the aqueous DOSS solution.

39. The composition of Claim 38 in which L is $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$ and R is independently selected from hydrogen or $-\text{CH}_2\text{CHOHCHO}-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$.

40. The composition of Claim 38 in which L is $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$ and R is independently selected from hydrogen or $-\text{CH}_2\text{CHOHCHO}-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$.